

U.N. unaware of Namibia incursions

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations is unaware of guerrilla incursions into Namibia, as alleged by South Africa, in violation of a UN-supervised peace plan for the territory's independence, a spokesman said Wednesday. South Africa Foreign Minister P.W. Botha telephoned Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar early Wednesday to say Pretoria had intercepted messages from United Nations posts in Namibia on incursions across the border from Angola. "From the information we have, we are not aware of any such activities on the Namibian border or indeed of the messages which are mentioned by the foreign minister," the secretary-general's spokesman, Francois Gignoux, told reporters. "I never heard of it... that these messages had been intercepted since Oct. 26 and this is the first we've heard of it," Gignoux said. The spokesman said no charges were being investigated by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), which has more than 7,000 troops, police and civilians in Namibia to supervise the territory's independence from South Africa.

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King receives petition against 'apostasy' case

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A group of Jordanian lawyers, journalists, doctors, university professors and scholars Wednesday appealed to His Majesty King Hussein against apostasy charges filed by Islamic fundamentalists against a woman candidate running in the Nov. 8 elections.

In a petition they presented to the King at a meeting at the royal palace, the group condemned the case filed against Touan Faisal, a candidate for the Circassian seat in the fifth electoral district of Amman, and said the charges leveled against the candidate were "bound to have adverse effects and consequences for the country's national principles and goals," Petra quoted the group as saying.

In comments carried by the news agency after the audience, a spokesman for the group said the group's members had sought a meeting with the King since they were "convinced that King Hussein, as the monarch of Jordan and descendant of the Prophet Mohammad, was keen on upholding the true and bright image of Islam and protecting the faith against all offences direct against it."

Replies to the group, the King emphasized that "an atmosphere of democracy should prevail in the country and in the election campaigns." "Such an atmosphere is bound to create some negative aspects, which should be dealt with,"

gion's tolerant spirit but also the principles of dialogue as advocated by Islam," the petition said.

It questioned the competence and jurisdiction of the Islamic court where the case was filed and warned that its "acceptance of the case will be a serious precedent in Jordan and contradict the provisions of the constitution and legislation."

"The case is damaging to Jordan, which has enjoyed freedom and democracy, and we are seeking Your Majesty's judgement since we are truly committed to the country's national principles and goals," Petra quoted the group as saying.

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"Such an atmosphere is bound to create some negative aspects, which should be dealt with,"

deepened and strengthened positive aspects," the King was quoted as saying by Petra.

"The Jordanian society," the King said, "should exert efforts to achieve the common goals and should maintain keenness on steadfastness in the faces of all challenges and dangers."

"We all need a great measure of awareness with which to counter all that is being hatched against us because of our political stands and pan-Arab policies," the King said. "What should be emphasized in the current stage as well as later on is the need to safeguard the fabric of our nation and deepen its democratic experiment, protect our freedoms and further ensure security for the citizens," he added.

It was the first formal reaction by the King on the case against Faisal which was filed last week and heard by an Islamic court Saturday. The court has set Nov. 9 as the date to rule on its own competence for handling the case, the first of its kind in Jordan.

The charges, filed by two plaintiffs in the name of "public right," accuse Faisal of apostasy and demand that the court declare her incompetent, dissolve her marriage and grant immunity for anyone shedding her blood.

The charges, filed by two plaintiffs in the name of "public right," accuse Faisal of apostasy and demand that the court declare her incompetent, dissolve her marriage and grant immunity for anyone shedding her blood. The charges, according to documents available to the Jordan

Times, are based on an article that Faisal, a woman rights activist, wrote in the local Arabic daily Al Ra'i on Sept. 21. The article, according to the plaintiffs, contradicts Islamic principles and

that she was guilty of any of the charges. "I am a Muslim and I say that God is one and Mohammad is His Prophet," she told the Jordan Times this week. "They (the plaintiffs) have no ground for their case in Islam since only God can judge whether a person is sincere or not," she said in an interview.

The group which met with the King Wednesday included lawyer and former minister Omar Nabulsi, lawyer Asma Khader, professor Ahmad Madi, professor Arwa Al Amin, writer and communist Hosni Ayesh, doctor Fathikh Saoudi, writer Zuleikha Abu Risha, columnist Tareq Massarweh, professor and communist Iyad Qattan, social worker Manal Hamzah and journalists Ben Shaker, who discussed with him bilateral



King meets U.S. army commander

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Wednesday the chief of the U.S. Central Military Command, General Schwarzkopf.

The meeting was attended by Jordanian Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth.

Schwarzkopf, who arrived earlier in the day, was also received by Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, who discussed with him bilateral

relations. The meeting was attended by Abu Taleb and the American ambassador.

Abu Taleb held a meeting earlier in the morning with Schwarzkopf at the Armed Forces General Headquarters. The two reviewed the situation in the region and matters of interest to both sides. The meeting was attended by the Chief of Staff's assistant, the American ambassador and military attaché in Amman.

U.N. seeks to cement Gulf peace

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.N. envoy Jan Eliasson, on a peace shuttle to end 14 months of cold war between Iraq and Iran and get talks going again, met Iraqi leaders Wednesday to try to break the no-war/no-peace impasse.

President Saddam Hussein was quoted by Baghdad Radio as telling Eliasson that Iraq wanted peace but there was nothing in Iran's record that showed it wanted the same.

"Iran's record was different... there is nothing in its record that pointed to its desire to achieve peace," Baghdad Radio quoted Hussein as saying.

"It is demanded that Iran prove its will to achieve a durable peace, which Iraq and the United Nations have always called for," Hussein said.

Eliasson said when he arrived in Baghdad Tuesday that the state of no-war, no-peace between Iran and Iraq had to end.

"I am confident that Iraq will respond and work to fully implement (Security Council) Resolution 598," he said. "We are requested to move towards the achievement of an all out peace, to encourage peace and cooperation in the region."

Several rounds of talks between Iran and Iraq quickly stalled after a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire halted the eight-year-long Gulf war in August, 1988.

Eliasson is expected to spend three weeks shuttling between Baghdad and Tehran, with no set schedule.

The issues that continue to hamper progress include exchange of the 100,000 prisoners of war (PoWs) each side holds, withdrawal of troops to borders, both sides will agree on and control over the Shatt Al Arab waterway that forms the southern border between the two countries.

Iraq's state-run media welcomed Eliasson's effort and said Iraq would give him all assistance he needs to lead his mission to success.

Clerics pursue mediation amid Aoun's new threat

BEIRUT (Petra) — Lebanon's Christian church stepped in Wednesday to try to end a row between parliament and Christian army chief General Michel Aoun which threatens an Arab peace plan.

Christian political sources said senior clerics of different Christian sects urged Aoun at a meeting not to dissolve parliament, called by Arab mediators to meet in Beirut by next Tuesday to elect a new president and pass political reforms.

Aoun has threatened to dissolve parliament to prevent the implementation of the peace agreement, which he rejected for failing to ensure a swift Syrian troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

The general demands that Christian deputies first seek his approval and that of the Lebanese people for the peace plan which they and Muslim parliamentarians agreed in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

"I think the session will not be held," Aoun told Al Diyar newspaper in an interview published Wednesday. "There will be no session before (Christian) de-

puties return to east Beirut."

All but a handful of the 31 Christian deputies who attended the Taif talks have stayed outside Lebanon because of threats by Aoun's supporters to kill them for agreeing to the Taif pact.

Deputies could meet outside Beirut if Aoun blocked a session, one to be held at a temporary parliament house on green line battle zone splitting Beirut into a Christian east and a Muslim west.

Asked what he would do if they met at Dizmeh northeast of Beirut for elections, Aoun told Al Diyar: "I would immediately use my powers to dissolve parliament before it goes ahead."

Many deputies, however, would almost certainly ignore such an order from Aoun, who was appointed to head a Christian military cabinet before President Amin Gemayel ended his term last year.

Arab League envoy Lakhdar Ibrahim discussed plans for the parliament session with Hussein Husseini, the Muslim caretaker speaker of parliament, who returned to Lebanon Wednesday.

Saudi diplomat killed in Beirut

Lawson crisis cuts Thatcher down to size

JENKINS, writing in the Independent, said: "Her imperial prime ministership may be over, at least for the time being... the prime minister is no longer full mistress of her cabinet."

Public irritation with Thatcher has been spurred by her quarrels with allies in the European Community, the NATO alliance and the Commonwealth.

Deputy Prime Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and new Chancellor John Major have exploited the crisis to underline their independence on major policies.

Thatcher's setback with Lawson is likely to weaken her efforts to slow sterling's full integration into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System (EMS).

Lawson called Tuesday for this to occur as soon as it is practicable. His view is shared by other ministers, including Howe, who take a more positive view of the community.

Major distanced himself from Thatcher in his House of Commons debut as foreign minister when he said membership was not a question of whether but when.

He will outline the government's position in a full statement to parliament Thursday.

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King steps in to aid injured TCC worker

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday issued directives that proper medical treatment be given to an employee of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) who had suffered serious injuries sustained in the course of his work as a lineman in Zarqa.

The King learnt of the case while listening Wednesday morning

to Radio Jordan call-in programme in which it came to light that Jawdat Haimad Fawwaz Al-Qadi had not recovered from the injuries he suffered in a fall from a telephone post while working in Zarqa in March 1986.

Qadi was said to have suffered damage to the pelvis and the left foot and, according to a TCC official, be undergoing treatment at the Zarqa government hospital.

Qadi, however, complained to the call-in radio programme

he was fit to discharge his duties, that Jawdat Haimad Fawwaz Al-Qadi had tried to obtain compensation from the Social Security Corporation (SSC) for having sustained occupational injuries and stayed away from work for 57 days. The SSC refused to pay since the worker had received full pay from the TCC plus free treatment at the Zarqa government hospital.

Wednesday that he was still feeling pain in the lower part of his left foot. According to the TCC official, it was discovered that his ankle was still affected and required immediate treatment.

He said that through the TCC, King Hussein had asked that the worker call on Dr. Daoud Hanania, director general of the National Medical Institution, to admit him into the King Hussein Medical Centre for the required treatment.

The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Mudar Badran and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh.

Wednesday that he was still feeling pain in the lower part of his left foot. According to the TCC official, it was discovered that his ankle was still affected and required immediate treatment.

Five left-wing parties filed urgent motions in parliament demanding the practice be blocked or at least be debated before it is implemented.

"Years of experience show this is a sure-fire recipe for bloodshed," Haim Oron of the socialist Mapam told the radio. The liberal Shami party accused Rabin of "playing with dynamite."

Since the start of the uprising, 24 of 607 Palestinians killed during unrest have been shot by Jewish settlers, according to the Israeli human rights group Betselem.

The latest suspected shooting by a settler was Oct. 12 when an unidentified Jewish man driving a yellow Volvo fatally shot a 17-year-old shepherd, Abdallah Taha, when his car was stoned, the Haaretz daily reported.

Taha's death was listed as unexplained when it occurred, but the army confirmed Wednesday that police were investigating the case.

In the occupied territories Wednesday, soldiers clashed with

Settler soldiers to be deployed in W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has approved an army plan to deploy companies of Jewish settler reservists in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on an experimental basis, Israeli media reported Wednesday.

The new policy, reportedly initiated by West Bank commander Yitzhak Mordechai, drew praise from left-wing legislators who said it would add to the violence of the 22-month Palestinian uprising.

The policy breaks with a practice of several years that excluded the settlers from military duty in the occupied territories. Settlers already have been accused of attacking and killing Palestinians during the revolt.

The military command declined comment on the reports carried by state-owned radio and the Israeli dailies Davar, Al-Hamishmar and Maariv.

Rabin's spokesman, Eitan Haber, confirmed settlers would be serving in the West Bank, but said he could give no immediate details.

In the occupied territories Wednesday, soldiers clashed with

stone-throwing youths in at least three high schools in protests staged to mark the last day of classes before final exams, reports said.

One masked protester, Shehata Hussain Abu Al Atta, 21, was shot in the left leg in the occupied Gaza Strip and rushed to Shifa Hospital in Gaza City, hospital officials said.

Masked assailants also beat and critically injured a 60-year-old gas station attendant in Gaza, apparently because he was accused of helping the Israeli occupation authorities, reports said.

Police said they arrested a 24-year-old Arab teacher in Galilee for allegedly daubing the red, black, green and white colours of the Palestinian flag on a blackboard and telling his third-grade class "This is the flag of our state."

The first company of settler reservists will be assigned next week to the Hebron district in the occupied West Bank, the radio reported.

Or Arieli, head of the West Bank "settlement council," said settlers would make good soldiers in the territories.

Krenz says E. German demonstrations a good sign

MOSCOW (Agencies) — East German leader Egon Krenz met Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Wednesday and said afterwards he thought the demonstrations rocking his country were a good sign that fundamental change was under way.

Krenz, speaking at a news conference after three hours of talks with Gorbachev, also denied he was a hardliner and said he intended to apply the Kremlin's perestroika reforms in his own country.

"Many people are out on the streets to show that they want better socialism and the renovation of society. And so I believe

"We will take up every idea that is expressed," he said.

At the same time he rejected the notion that his close association with former East German Communist Party chief Erich Honecker, whom he replaced last month, made him a hardliner.

"To be a hardliner or not is the question at all," he said. "I do not consider myself a hardliner, I consider myself to be a serving member of my party."

East Germany's main opposition group, New Forum, moved close to winning official recognition Wednesday as the communists' authorities said they might lift a ban imposed on the movement in September.

The upheavals have turned into East Germany's worst crisis since an abortive workers' uprising in

1953. They forced the leader of the official trade union movement, publicist Harry Tisch, to announce Tuesday that he would resign.

The authorities, who denounced New Forum in September as a subversive organisation, gave it de facto recognition last week by arranging

ELECTIONS '89

By Nermene Murad

ONE OF the strongest candidates in the Third District was rumoured to have withdrawn in favour of another strong candidate. I didn't know what to do when I heard this, I wanted to vote for both. Later, it was discovered that the rumour was unfounded. I think the human instrument has discovered a new tactic for discrediting his "most hated candidate."

★ ★ ★

THE GENERAL Security Department has banned the public from plastering pictures of candidates and their slogans on any part of any car, private or public, in accordance with Traffic Law Number 13.

We are gratified; we knew this would happen all along and have designed empty square boxes of wood furnished with leather supports to be worn by volunteers.

The boxes have four bare sides on which candidates can plaster anything they want. The volunteers can start a walkathon as soon as you make your order.

To order, please send a letter to: Get Your Message Across Any Way You Can.

★ ★ ★

WHILE recounting the names of candidates who are participating in public debates in the capital, a Jordanian reporter kept mentioning the political leanings of each candidate. A foreign reporter based in Amman, who was listening to the informant conversation, asked innocently: "Are candidates with absolutely no political leanings not holding any public debates?"

★ ★ ★

THE ISLAMIC movement has invited the public to attend a public gathering Friday in honour of six of its candidates in the First, Second and Third Districts of the capital.

"The rally will include chants and national poems," the announcement said, "but there was no mention of holding a question-and-answer session between the public and the candidates. Perhaps there are questions which the candidates may not exactly like to be asked?"

★ ★ ★

AN IMPRESSIVE observer, who is, by the way, a leader of a political movement, says his movement's candidates "are all those who call for a national unity between Jordanians and Palestinians." A quick reporter retorted: "Oh, then your movement is almost every candidate in the elections."

★ ★ ★

AREAS which have a strong tribal presence agree that "Islamist" candidates "will have a very slim chance of winning in the elections because voters will choose their tribal leader over the Islamists."

But then what happens when a tribal leader is also an Islamist? We must admit that the answer then can only be "Islam is the solution" whether we like it or not.

★ ★ ★

THE YOUNGEST and the oldest candidates in the Third District will lead a walkathon in support of themselves on Friday. The walk will start at the Marriott Hotel, and end at the oldest candidate's home in the Fifth Circle. They will probably reach the oldest candidate's home, but the important question is: Will they reach the Lower House of Parliament?

★ ★ ★

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

NOV. 8 HOLIDAY: An official statement issued Wednesday by Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker said that Wednesday, Nov. 8, will be a public holiday. The announcement said that this measure was taken to enable employees and workers to vote in the general elections. In another development, the Public Security Department (PSD) banned election stickers and posters regardless of shape or size, on vehicles. The PSD said that placing stickers and posters on cars is considered as a violation of Article 13 of the traffic law. (Petra)

INTERIOR MINISTERS' MEETING: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh Wednesday received a message from Egyptian Minister of Interior Major-General Zaki Badr. The message, which was delivered by Egypt's Ambassador to Jordan Muhab Mungbel, dealt with scopes of bilateral cooperation and matters related to the Arab Interior Ministers Council, meetings due to convene in Cairo in December. Masa'deh also received the Brazilian ambassador to Jordan and discussed with him matters of common interest to both countries. (Petra)

CARTOGRAPHY UNIT: Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khathir Wednesday opened a cartography unit at the ministry. The unit will be entrusted with preparing geological maps needed for the ministry's operations. The equipment for the unit was supplied by the British government.

JORDAN-W. GERMANY PROJECT MEMO: The Cabinet Tuesday endorsed an agreement on exchange of memos of understanding between the governments of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany about supporting a renewable energy resources project carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society.

LUFTHANSA PRESENTATION: Lufthansa's area manager Mr. Ger von Götz and his wife will host tonight a Lufthansa Business Class presentation with a show and gala dinner at Amra Hotel.

RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE: The next Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental/British Airways Playhouse production from 7-12 November, 1989 is William Douglas Home's "The Reluctant Debutante" starring Barbara Murray & Frank Thornton. The play which is also sponsored by Spinneys and Eagle Distilleries Company concerns the debutante who is totally uninterested in her mother's valiant efforts to give her a successful "season" and much prefers the company of horses to that of the chinless drags who are assigned to her as escorts. The Reluctant Debutante is written by the Hon. William Douglas Home (younger brother of Britain's former Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas Home). (J.T.)

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* An art exhibition by Fuad Mimi and 'Ammar Khammash at Abu Hamid Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.

* An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Qaddous displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.

* Islamic calligraphy exhibition of Jordan's National Gallery.

* A fine art exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

* An art exhibition by Jordanian Artists Jamal Asfour, Hazem Al-Zaiti, Shadi Dahdaleh and Mohammad Al-Jakous at Petra Bank Art Gallery — 5:00 p.m.

Jordan gears up for media influx

By Suhaib Obaidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian information media apparatus is slowly gearing up to meet what could perhaps be one of the major challenges in recent times; foreign and local media coverage of the Nov. 8 general elections.

It is estimated at least 200 foreign journalists, television crew and radio commentators and technicians will converge on Amman to cover the Kingdom's first general elections in 22 years. Logistically, it poses a major problem not only for the authorities directly in charge of elections but also for the Telecommunications Corporation and other related bodies.

A press centre is to be set up at the Plaza Hotel, under the charge of the official spokesman of the Ministry of Interior, Salameh Hammad. The centre will be equipped with 10 international telephone lines and five local ones, four facsimile devices, two telex machines and four transmitters. Satellite ground station links will be available through special arrangements with Jordan Television.

Jordan Television will broadcast election results every hour, but the final results will be announced by Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh some time around Thursday noon.

The Ministry of Information has arranged four trips in which four buses will take journalists to the polling centres in different parts of the Kingdom.

One bus is to go to Karak, Ma'an, Tafleah and the southern desert, a second is destined for Mafrag, Irbid and the northern bedouin region a third will go to Zarqa, Madaba and the central desert, and a fourth bus will go to Salt and the Jordan Valley. Journalist seeking to take advantage of the facility should contact the Ministry of Information.

Special Ministry of Interior badges will be issued to journalists who wish to visit polling centres. The badges authorise entry to the centres during polling hours but not after they close.

Unofficial results of polling in constituencies with relatively small number of voters could be expected as early as late Wednesday or early Thursday. Most observers expect a smooth process of balloting and doubt whether any repolling will be necessary in any of the polling centres. According to the Election Law of 1986 and its amendments, some of the situations that warrant repolling are:

— The total number of ballots polled in a district or polling centre exceeds by five per cent the number of total voters in the designated district or polling centre.

— The number of votes secured by two or more candidates are exactly the same. In this case, repolling will be conducted only for the particular seat in the constituency.

Thus, whereas the PLO as an entity is advocating strict neutrality in the Jordanian elections, several PLO factions have rallied behind candidates and are openly campaigning for them.

Several of these factions see unity of the Arab World as a prerequisite to the liberation of Palestine and they justify the existence of their "branches" in Arab countries based on this ideological argument.

According to a candidate who is openly supported by one of these factions, his backers are concerned with every aspect of Middle East politics, including Jordanian elections.

"Palestine is the central concern to us but we are also concerned



Amman streets are adorned with thousands of banners proclaiming the platforms of candidates in the Nov. 8 general elections. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Elections and the electorate — the national identity factor

By Ghadeer Taher
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Despite the high number of eligible Jordanian voters who trace their family roots to the other side of the river Jordan, the organisation which represents Palestinians worldwide is not fielding any candidates in the Nov. 8 elections for the Lower House of Parliament or attempting to influence the electorate as an organised group, according to election observers and officials.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), recognized by the Arab World and majority of the international community as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, has officially said that it will not interfere in the polls. "We are very happy about the elections in Jordan," said a senior PLO official who lives in Amman. "The PLO sees the Jordanian elections as a very positive development," said Mohammed Mireen, an executive member of the PLO and Palestine National Council (PNC) member.

"The election will strengthen Jordan's position in the international scene and anything that strengthens Jordan's position will also strengthen the PLO," Mireen told the Jordan Times in an interview.

At the same time, he said, the PLO as an organisation is not in any way involved in influencing the elections. But if individual members of the PLO are supporting certain candidates, "they are exercising their right as Jordanians," Mireen said.

"My wife and children are going to vote as Jordanian citizens," he added. "But as a PLO official, I will not be voting." By law, no PLO official or PNC member is allowed to run in Jordanian elections, and Mireen estimated the total number of such people at less than 600.

But the line is very thin when it comes to defining involvement, especially concerning Palestinian people in their uprising against Israeli occupation and for self-determination on Palestinian soil," the statement said.

"The PLO also appreciates Jordan's position at the official and public levels, and its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in their uprising against Israeli occupation and for self-determination on Palestinian soil," the statement said.

It said that the move was clearly designed to "reorganise Jordan's domestic affairs and an endeavour to confront the common enemy and its expansionist designs, specially in the wake of Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank."

The PLO, the statement concluded, "appeals to all candidates to refrain from exploiting its name in the current campaign in favour of any candidate and stresses its determination not to interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab country."

But even if there were no official PLO candidates, whether supported by the mainstream or any of the factions, the unique nature of Jordanian-Palestinian links appears to prompt voters to support candidates who they think can positively influence Jordanian-Palestinian relations in the future. "They should vote and play a role in the country's development but no one expects them to forget their original identity," said an election observer.

If Jordanians who are also members of the PLO support a candidate, then they are doing it as Jordanian

citizens and individuals," he added.

A recent study of candidates' platforms published in the local press last week concluded that the uprising (intifada) and the Palestinian cause was the most frequently mentioned election issue. Many observers argue that support for the intifada is essential to a candidate's programme if he or she wants to reach many of the electorate.

This needs no further reminder than a cursory look at the election banners adorning Jordan's streets appealing to Palestinian and Arab nationalist sentiments. "No to an alternative homeland," reads one. "All Arabs are Palestinian when liberation comes," reads another. "The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," reads another.

"For some candidates, everything goes as long as it gets them votes," commented an Arab diplomat.

Voters' views

Another facet of the complex Jordanian-Palestinian identity which is simultaneously intertwined and separate is how voters view the elections.

The new 80-seat Lower House will have no West Bank representation, in line with His Majesty King Hussein's decision to sever ties with the area in July 1988 after 37 years of unity.

Some Jordanians of West Bank and Gaza origin are hesitant to vote in what they consider a purely Jordanian affair, while others see no contradiction between exercising their right to vote in the elections and their national aspirations.

"I have a Jordanian citizenship but I am also Palestinian," said Yousef Al Ullayan. "This is a difficult position in my opinion."

Many residents of West Bank camp in the outskirts of Jordan interviewed by the Jordan Times said that it was their duty as Jordanians and Palestinians to elect candidates with East Bank origins because it was the time for them to play a prominent role in Parliament.

"By voting in the elections, I will not lose my identity," said a businessman in the Third District.

Another Third District voter said: "I am a Jordanian and a Palestinian at the same time. Personally I am going to vote for candidates of East Bank origin since I think they should play the major role in Parliament."

In the final analysis, one thing remains certain; whether originally Palestinian or Jordanian, the main concern of the voter is to ensure that a new, strong Parliament addresses national issues in their right framework and contributes to the Kingdom's development, politically, socially, culturally and economically.

If the "Islamists" win no seats than the leftists, leftists maintain, it would be the result of years of forced absence from the political scene in the country. They argue that while people flocked to mosques on Friday, they were unable to propagate their ideologies and thus were isolated from the people. It would be in order to note here that some of the most radical leftists are Christians running for Christian seats and depending on Muslim votes to reach parliament.

As matters stand these days, anything is possible in Jordan except a prediction of the colour(s) of the new parliament. It will certainly be up to the people to decide the outcome of the elections. The "Islamists" predict they will win; they maintain that as the majority of the people are Muslims, they would opt for the "Islamic solution." The leftists, though less optimistic, hope they will win, although not spectacularly as many of them admit.

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So what about the centre? Here, apart from red and

Education challenge needs planning — Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — One of Jordan's main future challenges will be the growth in its population, which is bound to create a bigger problem for the country in the field of education. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Wednesday.

"The education challenge requires organisational and planning measures to be taken now including one pertaining to the work of teachers and parents' councils," the prince said in an address to a meeting attended by educationalists, teachers and parents at Amman Hotel.

"Teachers and parents' councils should prepare well-planned programmes for their work in each governorate to contribute to the educational process," Prince Hassan added. He said that these councils were needed so that schools in Jordan in the future will serve as educational, social and cultural centres for the community.

Prince Hassan said a newly established National Centre for Educational Development will embark on its task shortly. This centre, he said, was established within the framework of a national effort to promote educational studies and research programmes



H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan especially in helping to draw up educational strategies and promoting the educational process at the lowest possible cost.

At the outset of the meeting, Minister of Education Adnan Badran said the meeting, which was called by Prince Hassan, was designed to simulate the role of the teachers and parents' councils to operate as essential factors in the educational process.

Election colours — a blurred prism

By Abdullah Hasnat
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Islamic bloc for the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections raises the banner "Islam is the solution," meaning the solution for all, be they national or universal. The bloc, nevertheless, concedes in its programme that ideologies for change are many, but that it only believes in Islamic methods for "changing the individual, the family and the society."

The bloc calls for a "comprehensive change in all aspects of life; political, economic, social, educational, informational, military and health." The bloc calls for the adoption of Islamic shura — consultation — as a means for public participation, as opposed to Western-style democracy, a concept many Islamic scholars maintain is alien to Islam.

On the middle of all this, the media are making their impact on the whole process. The media have been waging a persistent campaign aimed apparently at watering down candidates' slogans and programmes. Abstaining from in-depth reporting on debates, the media opted for opinion columns most of which question the sincerity and practicality of campaign programmes.

The media campaign was originally against the left which advocated slogans as extreme as cancelling the agreement with the IMF. But as "Muslim" candidates' programmes became more clear especially on social issues and with the unfolding of the Tonja Faisal trial, the media's focus shifted right.

So where do people stand on all of this? Statistically, 1.02 million people are registered voters for the elections, mostly "registered" by the candidates. This figure represents only 80 per cent of the eligible electorate. Only around 86 per cent of the 1.02 million have collected their cards — with the lowest turnout in the cities — and all indications point that only half of them will go to the polling stations on Nov. 8.

That means only 30 per cent of the electorate will vote. This is a very low turnout for a people that for two decades were deprived of their right to elect their own representatives.

The 30 per cent who will vote on Nov. 8 are certainly the most politically and, of course, tribally active. One analyst thinks that 15 per cent will vote in line with their tribal affiliations while only 10 per cent will vote for political candidates.

If that is true, then only 10 per cent of eligible Jordanian voters are politically active, and this percentage would be a faithful representation of a people that were for decades absent from the country's political process.

Thus, two questions remain unanswered: Why is there people apathy towards the elections despite the euphoria created by 650 candidates? And what will be the outcome of the polls?

To the young and those who feel young

The National

Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2-3, 1989

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International endorsement

THE SEAL of approval affixed by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council on the Taif Accord is the biggest boost yet to the terms of that agreement on the Lebanese conflict. At a time when there is still some wavering on the Taif breakthrough, notably

at Michel Aoun, the words spoken Tuesday by the five powers of the world on Lebanon should serve notice on all forces still hostile to the will of the international unity on what is best for Lebanon that their opposition is vain. Fortunately, General Aoun is getting more isolated in his last ditch effort to derail the Taif deal. The majority of his Christian supporters are leaving him by one led principally by the Maronite archbishop, Nasrallah Steir, the Falangists and the Lebanese Forces, the largest Christian militia. So with the dissipation of all remnants of credible opposition to the Taif Accord, the blessing of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council comes as an act of solid fortification of what the Arab efforts have succeeded in achieving in Saudi Arabia.

Accordingly, the real nothing that could stop the Lebanese deputies from going ahead with their plans to convene and officially approve the Taif Accord and elect a new president for the country by Nov. 7. The countdown has thus started for the beginning of a new Lebanon that will be launched on Nov. 7 and, God willing, nothing will henceforth interrupt this process that aims at a fresh start for Lebanon and its people. It would be more than encouraging if General Michel Aoun joins this new process and lends his support to it even at this late stage. He should realize by now that the giant wave carrying forth the new foundations of contemporary Lebanon is simply unstoppable and anything he invents and does to thwart it will come to naught.

Meanwhile, hats off to Arab diplomacy, notably to Saudi Arabia, that succeeded against formidable odds. Without the determination of the Saudi leadership, the opportunities offered by the Arab mediation team would have slipped away as they had done on many previous occasions. A word of appreciation is also in order to Arab League Assistant Secretary General Lakhdar Ibrahim for his relentless efforts to execute the mandate of the tripartite Arab Higher Committee under most difficult conditions. But the biggest salute and appreciation go to the Lebanese people for giving themselves and their country a real opportunity to pick up from where it had left off some fifteen years ago.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Wednesday again discussed the election campaign and the coming parliament in Jordan urging all candidates to adopt a clear and reasonable course of action to win the voters and later to serve their country if they are elected. The paper reminded the candidates of the critical stage and the numerous challenges confronting the Kingdom, and said they require relentless work and dedication and positive action. How to deal with the challenges facing their country should be the main priority for all candidates, and how to solve problems should be the guidance for their future work, said the paper. The Jordanian family, the paper said, is in need of a conscientious people to sit in the legislative council, and is in need of serious action if the challenges and the difficulties are to be met. It is time for all candidates and aspirants for parliament membership to come up with proposals that can help the country deal with its problems, said the paper.

Al Dustour in an editorial Wednesday said that one week remains before the general elections in the Kingdom and the Jordanian citizens are making ready to vote for their favorite candidates. One week from now Jordan will be entering a new phase of democratic rule with the advent of the new Lower House of Parliament which will be helping the executive authority to discharge government business and enact laws that serve the national interest, said the paper. The paper reminded its readers of the King's call on the Jordanian people to elect only those candidates who are truly committed to and serious about serving the people and their country. It also reminded the public of the King's statement in which he emphasized that the future of the country now lies with the people who should elect the most qualified and dedicated candidates to lead the country in the years to come.

Sawt Al Sheab Arabic daily discussed Lebanon and said that the Lebanese deputies are now called on to pave the way for national reconciliation and a drive to establish stability and security in Lebanon. The paper warned of the danger of partition, and backed a call by the head of the Christian Maronite church in Lebanon on the deputies to forge ahead with their plan to restore security and peace to their country. The paper said thanks to the Arab League mediation efforts and the serious endeavours of the deputies, the way is now paved for a return to peace in Lebanon. The paper also expressed hope that the Lebanese people will unify their ranks and back pan-Arab efforts to save their country from further disasters and tragedies.

Unthinkable? Don't worry, it's happening in Beit Sahour

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Suppose the people of some small American town decided to protest Federal Government policy by withholding their taxes. The government responded by sending in the army.

Soldiers cut all telephone lines to the town. They stopped food from coming in and barred all visitors. They imposed a curfew from 6:30 every evening to 4:30 in the morning. They went into homes and took furniture and other belongings worth many times a family's unpaid taxes. They broke into shops and dumped goods in the streets. They arrested people and held them for days without charge.

Unthinkable? Of course it is, in this country. But it is happening in another, right now. And the government responsible is not some remote totalitarian regime.

It is the government of an American ally, one that we have admired as an outpost of democracy and law: Israel.

Israeli soldiers have sealed off the town of Beit Sahour, in the occupied West Bank, since Sept. 22. Telephone lines have been cut. The town has been declared a "closed military zone" and everyone from the outside world kept out — sympathetic Israelis, journalists, Western diplomats, Christian bishops who tried to bring three truckloads of food in the other day were turned back.

Bett Sahour is a town of 15,000, almost all Christians, near Bethlehem. It is a middle-class place. This summer its business and other leaders decided, as their part in the Palestinian protest against occupation, to withhold payment of Israeli taxes.

Taxation without representation is a grievance in any case.

Despite the blockade, quite a lot has been reported about what has happened in Beit Sahour since Sept. 22. The army has seized property worth many times the tax claims. It has ransacked shops. And according to the residents, it has systematically harassed and humiliated the people of Beit Sahour.

I telephoned an Israeli who knows the town well, Hillel Bar din, a computer programmer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. For the last 18 months he has been part of a group of Israelis carrying on a dialogue with a group from Beit Sahour, exchanging visits and talking about Israeli-Palestinian peace.

Mr. Bar din began by saying that, apart from the tax protest, those in Beit Sahour who have spoken out for peace with Israel have been punished. He mentioned two men in his dialogue group, Jamal Halil and Ghassan Antou.

"Both have been arrested repeatedly since July," he said. "They are never questioned or charged with anything, just held for 18 days as Israel's law allows."

"The last time, Oct. 25, they were beaten so badly by soldiers on the way to headquarters that Jamal still cannot walk properly. They are in prison again."

As to the tax protest, Mr. Bar din said the reports of harassment and force in the government's response were true. He said he had seen one man who was bled when soldiers came and took his furniture. At Elias Rishmawi's pharmacy, he said, "they put all the medicines in a large shipping container and left

FEIFFER*



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it in the sun until the drugs spoiled."

Any government will act against a concerted refusal to pay taxes. But the normal course is to act by law — by attacking property, and selling enough to pay the tax due. Israel has those legal remedies available. It is using military repression to show the Palestinians, as Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has candidly said,

that they cannot resist the occupation.

The irony is that Israel complains, rightly, when Palestinians use violence. Beit Sahour has chosen a totally nonviolent means of protest, and Israel is using force to crush it.

Beit Sahour's latest idea is to hold prayers for peace in its Roman Catholic church next Sunday. It is asking President Bush

and other world leaders to send representatives. If they did, would the Israeli army keep them out?

Some American supporters of Israel complain that the press pays too much attention to Israel's faults. The example of Beit Sahour shows that the oppressive reality of the occupation is in fact insufficiently known

— to outsiders or to Israelis. If they knew it was happening, if they knew that Palestinians who want a peaceful solution are being punished, I think more Israelis would be ready to end the occupation.

"I am an Israeli who cares about the security of my country," Mr. Bar din said. "I believe that if Israelis could see what is really going on, we would have peace — The New York Times.

Peace at last for Lebanon

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

PARIS — After 14 years of civil war, Muslims and Christians in Lebanon have drawn up a new charter for sharing power that recognizes the dominant weight of the country's Muslim population and the country's Arab identity. The deal struck recently, holds a promise of an end to a murderous conflict, but it is still hard to say that peace in Lebanon is at hand.

The charter was drawn up in Taif, Saudi Arabia, at the end of a three-week conference of 62 Lebanese members of parliament, half of them Muslims and half Christians. It offers something to all the religious and ethnic groups of Lebanon, which include Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims, Druse, and such Christian groups as Maronite Catholics, Greek Orthodox and Armenians.

The Muslim majority gains a greater role in decision-making at the expense of the Christians, and Syria gains legitimacy for its military presence in Lebanon.

Perhaps most important, the delicately balanced accord offers all the groups, Christians included, a reason to hope that Lebanon can again be a unified country. Still, not a single Lebanese analyst interviewed in Taif during the conference or in Paris last week would go so far as to say the accord meant peace for Lebanon.

The warring militias appeared cool to the accord last week, primarily because it demands that they disband their forces and turn over their weapons within six months. Nevertheless, the strong Arab support for the agreement was subduing any open challenge by the militias, at least for the moment.

For now, Lebanon's hope is fed

by the endorsement of the deal by Arab allies from Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Catholics exercised until now, based on the charter under which Lebanon became independent of France in 1943. Then Christians claimed to represent roughly half the population. Reliable statistics on Lebanon's population are unavailable, but it appears certain that a higher Muslim birth rate and Christian emigration have reduced the Christian share of the population considerably.

After much debate with the 31 Muslim representatives, the 31 Christians agreed that the Arab guarantees that Syria would eventually withdraw from Lebanon made it worthwhile to risk concessions to the Muslims.

But none of the legislators spoke confidently of the chances for immediate peace, either.

Ghassan Salameh, an expert on Lebanon who teaches at the University of Paris, said the accord was less a peace agreement than "an incentive system that puts more people in a position of having a vested interest in a cessation of war." Some legislators in Taif, as well as an analyst of Arab affairs, spoke of "an extended ceasefire," or a compromise that gives everyone part of what they wanted.

"It will be a long road before Lebanon returns to anything you can call normal," said Adel Malek, a former political commentator on Lebanese television who produces documentaries on Arab affairs from London.

The accord was fed by the endorsement of the deal by Arab allies from Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The accord has

support as well from the United States, France, the Soviet Union and other powers.

But Lebanon has had many disappointments, and this accord is not so much a peace agreement as it is a wider diffusion of power. It stresses the rights of some previously ignored ethnic and religious minority groups like the Shi'ites and the Druse to share in decision-making. It continues to reflect the historical roles of other groups by guaranteeing the Maronite Catholics that they will keep some power, and by expanding the power exercised by the Sunni Muslims.

The accord recognizes the Sunnis' rights to retain a special relationship with their protector, Syria. It seems to leave out two other foreign powers, Iran and Israel, that control militias in Lebanon, but for the moment neither of these countries appears disposed to block it.

Even if the deal is successful, though, the process of putting Lebanon together will be a long one. It includes the election of a new president, a new Parliament and eventually a new institution in Lebanese politics, a Senate. The presidency remains in Maronite hands, but loses much power. The Parliament's Shi'ite president gains a strong voice in decision-making because the office carries a four-year term. The Sunnis gain because the prime minister will share decision-making in national security. And the Senate was invented to give the Druse a voice by reserving the Senate presidency for a member of the sect.

— The New York Times.

Promises and winks

The Parliament will increase in size from 99 seats to 106, with the additional seats going to Shi'ites and Druse. The Shi'ites, generally thought to be the fastest growing ethnic group, have also been promised that the system of allocating government jobs by religion will be eliminated by the third Parliament to be elected after the accord goes into effect.

The whole equation rests on promises and winks — not altogether a new way of doing business in Lebanon.

Saudi and Arab diplomats said the Syrians have promised that they will move their estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon first to the Bekaa region in eastern Lebanon and, eventually, back home. But nothing in the agreement speaks explicitly about Syrian withdrawal. The Arab League has promised to hold a conference to put pressure on Syria if it does not cooperate, but that prospect also is not in the accord. It was in return for these promises that the Christian legislators agreed to block it.

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And there is another reason for hope. Simply put, most Lebanese are tired of war.

— The New York Times.

Another October revolution?

By John-Thor Dahlburg
The Associated Press

and his entourage 18 months to improve things. "We understand and feel close to the suffering of the people," he told Pravda editors last week. "We have to solve these problems, eliminate the tension. It has to be done immediately, in the coming few months, in the coming year, year and a half."

Last week, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze went before lawmakers at the Kremlin and acknowledged what U.S. policymakers had claimed since the presidency of Ronald Reagan — that the Soviet decision to build a giant radar station in the wilds of Siberia at Krasnoyarsk broke superpowers' 1972 anti-Ballistic missile treaty.

During years of wrangling over interpretation of the accord, the foreign minister said, "there stood the station, the size of an Egyptian pyramid, representing the craft are aging and headed for the scrapyard anyway."

But other actions depart dramatically from long-time Kremlin practice. Their rationale seems to be a creeping feeling in Moscow that in the fifth year of Gorbachev's social and economic reforms, something must be done to shore up foreign and domestic support as the nation heads into a winter that could bring food shortages and more unrest.

Gorbachev has given himself

disarmament by boosting trust in the Kremlin's word.

The foreign minister also admitted the Kremlin's Afghanistan adventure had violated Soviet laws and morals.

Later in the week, the Soviets made another virtual concession, this time admitting what black marketeers, foreign residents and many Soviets had long known: The nation's currency, the ruble, wasn't worth anything near its official exchange rate. The Kremlin decreed a spectacular drop in its value from \$1.59 to 16 cents for certain transactions.

The move was seen by financial experts in the West as proof of the Kremlin leadership's willingness to push for Soviet integration into the world economy, in large part because Gorbachev needs foreign capital, know-how and markets to give the faltering state-run economy a shot in the arm and modernize rickety Soviet industry.

The October developments come against the background of the great changes also taking place in East Europe. Hungary's Communists now want to be called Socialists. A non-Communist prime minister governs in Poland. East Germany dumped its long-time leader following a hemorrhage of its citizenry to the West.

U.S. officials hailed the Soviets for coming clear about Krasnoyarsk, which they'd already agreed to demolish. White House spokesman Marin Fitzwater called Shevardnadze's admission "a step in the right direction" that could spur further progress on

man Gennady I. Gerasimov assured Americans that such developments, which once might have triggered Soviet intervention, were now regarded in Moscow with plausibility.

He said "Hungary, Poland, every other country, has its own way. They decide which road to take. It's their business. And we watch, watch closely, but we do not interfere."

The past week in Moscow also brought changes touching two institutional bastions of Soviet rule — the KGB and the party — although as in foreign policy, it is not yet possible to divine the substantive from the cosmetic.

As part of its own "perestroika," or restructuring, the KGB eliminated its feared 5th directorate, which in the 1970s rode herd on Soviet dissidents, rounded writers, locked human rights and religious activists away in mental hospitals and harassed Jews seeking to emigrate.

Announcing the abolition, KGB chief Vladimir A. Kruchkov proclaimed: "In and of themselves, thoughts and convictions, no matter what they are, are not considered crimes." Dissident activists, however, suggested other KGB agencies might simply take up the work of the 5th directorate.

During his visit to Finland last week, Gorbachev at one point mused out loud in front of the TV cameras about the nature of knowledge. He could have been speaking as well of why it may be necessary sometimes to improvise in politics, as the Soviets have done.

"At some stage, I realized that the learning process consists of movement from a state of not knowing to knowing even less," Gorbachev said. "Because the more you know, the more you feel like you don't know anything."

Focus on People

Splendors and mysteries

'Splendors and Mysteries' is the most appropriate translation of the German title 'Tracht und Geheimnis,' the 430 page catalogue of Widad Kawar's collection of Palestinian and Jordanian traditional costumes and jewelry. For years Jordanians, in Jordan and those abroad have heard of the treasures Widad Kawar has accumulated over 40 years. Although numerous articles have been written about her and her collection in over half a dozen languages in the last 15 years, many Jordanians continue to ask "where is her store, I want to buy a dress," while others who know she is a collector and not a merchant ask "when does she wear them all?" or "doesn't her husband mind building so many closets for all those dresses?" Silly questions are usually asked out of ignorance and thus Widad Kawar consented to speak to Focus on People this week to tell the story of how and why it all began and what her collection really means.

The truth of the matter is the full story of the collection was never told, at least not in Jordan. While many Jordanian ladies of society, members of foreign delegations stationed in Jordan and those women who are professionally involved in maintaining Jordanian and Palestinian traditional arts and crafts -- the most obvious of which is the traditional dress -- are well acquainted with Kawar's collection, many of them have only a superficial idea about the origins and significance of the collection.

In a world where innumerable refugees were born to live or die, where great empires rose and fell, where all three monotheistic religions were born and where conquerors the world over vied and still vie for a chance divide and rule, appreciation of ones own culture has been rather limited throughout history, as Arabs are and have always been excessively open and appreciative of all things new and foreign.

Although grandiose lip service is always being paid to "our cultural heritage," to wear traditional dresses has become more of a fashion fad among the well to do than a conscious statement of separate and unique identity.

Although the traditional costumes of Jordan and Palestine have frequently been described as "treasures of our past," museum pieces and ethnological artifacts, many village and bedouin women

still wear the traditional dress daily. Thus the dress, the way of life it stands for and the rich history it testifies to are very much alive.

Widad Kawar, was born in Tulkarm, grew up in Bethlehem and went to school in Ramallah, three large flourishing towns in what is now Israeli occupied Palestine. As a schoolgirl she developed a keen interest in the traditional dresses, "because I was living in the centre of the village fashion industry at the time. Bethlehem was the marketplace for women from villages all over southern Palestine and they would come to town on market day which was Saturday to sell vegetables, fruit and handicrafts and to buy threads, yarns and materials. The colorful array of dresses they would wear was like a rainbow, colourful, bright and warm."

Many Bethlehem women were quite independent and they ran many shops on their own, they had become very capable business-women due to the fact that they had been made responsible for many a household after many of their men had immigrated to North and South America in search of better fortunes leaving them behind.

"Although I am a city girl and never wore a traditional dress, I asked one of my mothers relatives, from the village of Aboud for a dress once and she presented me with a beautiful costume, complete with headdress and jewelry, thus my collection was begun," Kawar recalls.

"After the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, many Palestinian refugee women sold their precious belongings, which included their best dresses, out of hunger -- they needed money to buy food for their families. For many in the camps poverty and hunger became a way of life. I realized, all of a sudden that these dresses were not just beautiful clothes, but a way of life stolen right from under our very eyes, I became determined to buy as many dresses as I could to preserve them from being lost."

I moved to Amman in 1950 when I married Kamel Kawar, and my work with refugees and the Palestinian dress continued in the Hussein and Wahidah camps. My mission had only just begun. In the suk of Amman I began buying the few Jordanian dresses I could find, especially those from Salt, Maan and Northern Jordan, but it was difficult because Jordanian women had had no reason to sell their



A bedouin woman from Southern Palestine, with her coin decorated veil.

Last Thursday an exhibition entitled "The King Road -- Art and Culture of Jordan 9,000 Years," opened in Tokyo, Japan, it was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein, who was accompanied by a delegation of Jordanian officials which included Widad Kawar. The exhibition included 400 pieces of Jordanian artifacts, many of which date back to 9,000 years of antiquity, and 200 costumes from Widad Kawar costume collection as well as 200 pieces of her jewelry collection. It will be on display in Tokyo at the Takashimaya Art Gallery in Tokyo until November 14, 1989, before going on display in three other Japanese cities -- Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka. Previously the exhibition was shown in West Germany, Austria and France and is expected to go to Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.

dresses, so very few could be found."

It must be noted here that the traditional dresses worn by Palestine village and bedouin women altered in some ways after the dispersion which took place as a result of the 1948 war. Economic conditions, especially for villagers, many of whom found themselves displaced in towns or camps in unoccupied parts of Palestine, were harsh. The hand embroidered cross stitch on the traditional dress was being displaced by less expensive machine embroidered ones. Towards the late 1950's and early 1960's, prosperity returned to many Palestinian families because

their sons, brother and husbands had found good paying jobs in the Arabian Gulf countries. The return of prosperity could be seen in the dresses which again were being hand made and rich in material and embroidery. After 1948 many women had sold their silver jewelry, now they could afford to buy gold.

Cross-stitch embroidery centres mushroomed in many towns and refugee camps at this time with the encouragement and help of Arab women's organisations, cooperatives and UNRWA. Cross stitched embroidered tablecloths, runners, cushions, and accessories were made to meet the demands of

quickly modernising people.

Encouraged by an English anthropologist I began studying our dresses with a more scientific eye and discovered methods of research to expand that what I already knew. I interviewed countless women in Jordan and in the occupied territories about their traditions and dresses. Many of the women I interviewed and dresses I collected came from villages that had been wiped off the face of the earth by the Israelis. Like Imwas near Jerusalem and Beir Jannun near Jaffa, others like Israad and Majdal no longer had any Arab inhabitants."

Like countless of peoples and cultures all over the world before them the Palestinian identity was being threatened with extinction, this became most apparent after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. For Kawar it gave her that final push to collect and document as many dresses and information about them as possible."

Jordan was flooded with a second wave of Palestine refugees more desolate than those before them and in greater need. "Camp life became a reality for many refugees, but even within the camps they would recognise themselves according to the regions of Palestine from which they originated and thus you had, the Jerusalem section, the Nablus section, the Jericho section and so on.

Before the Diaspora

Although costumes dating to a time period prior to the 1850-1850, which is the era of the oldest dress in the Kawar collection, are difficult to find because the materials used are usually perishable, a few costumes dating back to 1800 were found to be preserved in the museums of London, Paris and Vienna by European travellers.

All through history Palestine has been a meeting place of the East and West, many cultures and civilisations have left their mark on many aspects of life in the region, and of course on the dress as well.

Prior to 640 Palestine had been under Byzantine rule and thus they Greeks and Byzantines left their mark, which can be seen in the use of gold thread and the cross stitch which are prominent in the dresses to this day. Islamic geometric patterns have obviously influenced many designs on Palestinian dresses. During the reign of the Ottomans, some Turkish designs infiltrated the existing

designs and the incorporation of the metallic silver thread can still be seen on many embroidered dresses. The division of Palestine into northern and southern 'wilayat' also left visible marks on the embroidery as northern Palestine was influenced by Syrian embroidery and the southern province was influenced by designs from Sinai," Kawar says.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century missionaries swamped the Levant and in Palestine opened schools and some vocational centres. Handicrafts were encouraged and new pattern books were introducing new designs and motifs. The Arab village women was, as always open to new ideas and now made a more beautiful and more innovative dress and quickly began incorporating new designs in her costume. In the dresses of the day one could easily mix German, Eastern European and Scandinavian designs.

During the time of the British mandate, Palestinian traditional dress flourished, most people enjoyed a higher standard of living and this was reflected in the 'richness' of the dresses. In many areas silver jewelry already began to be replaced by gold, in some areas embroidered shawls were replaced by Spanish and Japanese (via America) shawls, this was especially noticeable in Ramallah and the Jaffa area.

Kawar's collection she hopes will pay "a special tribute to the women who produced this culture and whose courage, determination and struggle never seem to have let them under all circumstances."

The foreigners who are exposed to the dresses in Jordan, other parts of the Arab World and in the museums in which the collection is being shown around the world, "may begin to appreciate the area in a human and cultural perspective rather than a superpower pawn, an area of conflict, tension and wars," says Kawar.

And for those Jordanians, Palestinians and other Arabs who have been unaware of the "living treasures" amidst which they live, they may realize that they too have a mission, for each village and town each desert in Arabia from the Maghreb in the west to the Euphrates in the east and Syria in the north to the Yemen in the south, no two costumes, no two bracelets, necklaces and headresses are alike, you have an ocean of splendor and mystery to explore

By Marianne M. Shahin

OBITUARY

Marina Viets, a former freedom fighter, dies

MARINA LEONARDA WORONIECKA VIETS, 61, holder of the highest Polish medal for valor, died Sept. 25 at London Hospital Center.

Born Dec. 27, 1927, in Kalisz, Poland, she was the daughter of Count Tadeusz and Lilly Larish Woroniecka.

She earned a bachelor of arts in art history and archaeology from the University of London in 1948, and was chief cultural affairs officer in the United States Information Service in Tunis from 1954 to 1958.

Fluent in several languages, she also served as personal interpreter for President Habib Bourguiba.

While in Tokyo, she established a lecture series on art and civilization, and while in New Delhi, she founded the Roosevelt House Art Gallery.

She was proud of the fact that after a 12-year stay she was declared a U.S. citizen by an act of Congress. The bill was introduced by Lyndon Johnson.

While in Tanzania, she founded the Center for the Handicapped in Dar es Salaam. In Amman, Jordan, she originated programmes for handicapped and retarded children.

A patron and friend of many artists, she occasionally painted and worked with many of Jordan's painters.

Most recently, they made their home in the countryside outside Middlebury.

During the Polish National Army battle in Warsaw she won the Virtuti Militari, the equivalent of the Congressional Medal of Honour or the British Victoria Cross.

Asked once if she would recognise the rebuilt Warsaw, she told a friend she had never seen the old city. She quite literally fought in the underground. She bad come in to take part in the battle by carrying messages through the sewer system and cellars of the demolished capital, and had never seen it whole. Friends have heard resistance movement songs sung in post-war Warsaw cafes praising her deeds.

As the wife of an American diplomatic officer, she particularly enjoyed wearing her Polish National Army Medals at official Polish Communist diplomatic re-

ceptions overseas.

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A member of the board of the Jane Goodall Institute in Gombe, Tanzania, a further interest was in wildlife.

From 1972 to 1974, she worked at the National Institute for Mental Health in Washington, D.C.

She is survived by her husband, Richard Noyes Viets; three daughters, Alexandra Anastasia, Katrina Olga, and Maryna Natalia; and Marc Grabowski. Her son by her first husband Count Christopher Grabowski.

The family has suggested memorial contributions be made to the American Cancer Foundation.

The date of a memorial service will be announced later.

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Drug addiction — an indictment of American culture?

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

WASHINGTON — "Americans represent only two per cent of the world population but consume 60 per cent of the world's illicit drugs," says Dr. Arnold Washinton, an expert on addiction. "If that is not an indictment of our culture, I don't know what is."

Washington is co-author of a new study that provides some clues to a question rarely touched in the debate over drugs: why do Americans use more drugs than anyone else?

Experts say U.S. per capita consumption of illicit drugs is the world's highest. In addition, millions abuse prescription drugs from tranquilizers to sleeping pills. Alcohol and tobacco, usually excluded from the drug debate, account for an estimated 450,000 deaths a year.

"We are not only talking about cocaine or crack," Washington said in an interview. "We are now seeing high school kids who are getting high from typewriter correction fluid. We are becoming a nation of compulsive drug users, a 'chemical people'. The reason is rooted in society driven by obsessions with perfection, performance, possessions, money and power, according to the study, entitled 'willpower's not enough.'

At the same time, the support traditionally provided by the extended family or community is breaking down.

In this environment, the study says, people are vulnerable to the temptation of "mood changers" — drugs of compulsive behaviour that make the individual feel good while the effects last and that temporarily meet emotional and social needs the "American way of life" fails to provide.

Addictions in the United States go beyond drugs, according to Washington. No other country has as many compulsive overeaters (estimated at 40 to 60 million) or gamblers (12 million).

For many Americans, even sex is a compulsion.

Sexual abuse

"For sex addicts, sex is the drug that is used-in a never-ending search for relief, distraction, comfort, excitement and a sense of power or other effect having little to do with sex itself," the study says.

Some 60 million Americans, it asserts, are sexually abused by the time they reach 18. Reports of sexual abuse have shot up from 6,000 in 1976 to 200,000 last year. "It is a form of collective insanity to believe that if all illicit drugs were somehow removed from this country, we would become a society of noncompulsive, life-embracing people," said Washington, director of the Washington Institute on Addictions in New York and founder of the first national cocaine hotline.

"The fact that so many other types of compulsive behaviour are springing up testifies to the fallacy of that belief."

Many drug experts view with scepticism sociological explanations for a drug epidemic which has turned parts of major cities into virtual war zones and costs an estimated \$200 billion a year in lost productivity, medical care and crime.

— World News Link.

Anti-narcotics officials say that crack, an extremely addictive, smokeable form of cocaine, is fast spreading from urban slums to the middle class and from cities to the countryside.

Many Americans, including law enforcement officers, share an uneasy feeling that their way of life contributes to the problem.

"There is not one single answer," said a senior official of the drug enforcement administration, "but one of the root causes is in the family."

"Millions of kids are left to themselves. Among the poor, single-parent families often just don't function. Among the middle class, mom and dad are often too

busy with their careers to spare time for the children."

Latchkey children

A recent study of 5,000 teenage schoolchildren in California found that "latchkey children" caring for themselves after school were twice as likely to use alcohol and 1.7 times as likely to use Marijuana as adolescents who grow up under more direct adult care.

The study found the smallest number of latchkey children among Hispanic families, where grandparents, aunts or cousins take over when parents have to work.

Latin Americans cite traditional values and the safety net of the extended family as reasons why drug addiction in their countries is minimal compared with the United States.

Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia — which produce almost all the cocaine used in the United States — have virtually no cocaine problem except among abandoned street children whose number is minute compared with an estimated six million American cocaine users.

While there is no unanimity on the reasons for the American penchant for drugs, most experts agree that the war on drugs has so far failed to stem the flood.

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

African writer — jailed at home, exiled abroad

By Ngugi wa Thiong'o

I HAD COME to Britain to promote the English translation of my novel, *Devil On The Cross*, originally written in Gikuyu at Kamiti Maximum Security prison in Kenya in 1978. Heinemann, my publishers, had put me up at the Russell Hotel so that I could be near their offices at Bedford Square and to the press. But the book that first caught my eye on entering a London bookshop was a slim volume titled *Writers In Exile*, by Andrew Gurr. I was surprised, on leafing through it, to find myself in the company of Katherine Mansfield from New Zealand and V.S. Naipaul from Trinidad, as those modern writers who had followed the path set by the Irish writer, James Joyce: that of flight to the metropolis of a foreign country. You remember the position of Joyce's hero in *A Portrait Of The Artist As A Young Man?*

I will tell you what I will do and what I will not do. I will not serve that in which I no longer believe, whether it call itself my home, my fatherland or my church; and I will try to express myself in some mode of life or art as freely as I can and as wholly as I can, using for my defence the only arms I allow myself to use — silence, exile and cunning.

Home, father/motherland, exile? I, a writer in exile? I had just arrived in Britain on June 8, firmly intending to leave for Kenya on July 31. In my book, *Detailed: A Writer's Prison Diary*, published the same year as Andrew Gurr's *Writers In Exile*, I had rejected the option of exile into which the Kenya government had been trying to force me by denying me jobs, virtually banning me from the premises of schools and colleges. I was even feeling not a little pleased with myself for having confirmed the date and the flight of my return home. I was not going to be one of James Joyce's heroes, obeying only the laws of my imagination on the banks of the Thames or Seine, or in a new Bloomsbury around Bedford Square.

I took time off from the busy schedule of interviews and talks to visit the late C.L.R. James at his place in Ralston Road, Brixton. I had first met him in Makerere University in 1969 where I then held a one-year fellowship in creative writing. He was on a brief visit.

We readily found common ground in our interest in Caribbean literature and Pan-africanist politics. And now, in 1982, James readily recalled our conversations in Makerere, particularly about his old comrade-in-Pan-africanism, the late Jomo Kenyatta, about whom James did not always have the most endearing of things to say.

Petals of Blood

I had fallen out with the Kenyatta regime in 1969 over the suppression of academic freedom at the University of Nairobi and I had resigned in protest. In 1977 Kenyatta had imprisoned me for my activities to community theatre at Limuru, in Kenya, although some other people argue that it was my novel, *Petals Of Blood*, which had really angered the regime.

I briefed James about the intensified repression under the new Moi regime. I told him about the recent wave of arrests which had led to the detention without trial of a number of intellectuals, including Al Amin Mazrui, a Kenyan playwright. "And you are still intending to go back on July 31?" he asked, slightly raising his frail body from the bed. "They will kill you in six months, the way they did Walter Rodney." I would go home, I insisted. On parting he gave me one of his books with the inscription: "For Ngugi. Please stay for a while at least. Today we here need you." The book was a critical evaluation of Melville's *Moby Dick*, a novel we used to read as an exam text in Kenya in the Fifties.

On arrival in my hotel, I found an urgent coded message from Kenya: "A red carpet awaits you at Jomo Kenyatta airport able to confirm the message: I was due for arrest and another detention without trial or worse ... It took a while to the reality behind the message to sink in. I could not accept the fact of exile, or the pleasures of exile a George Lanning once described it in a book. And even after I had cancelled my return and progressively descended from my residency in the Russell Hotel to a wanderer in London in search of a place in which to live, I could not bring myself to use the word "exile" in reference to myself.

"SHIPWRECKED" was the word I often used, perhaps remembering James's mariners, renegades, and castaways. But the fact is that I was now living the reality of the modern writer in Africa.

Such a writer was born in captivity in more ways than one. The 20th-century African literature, particularly that in European languages, has roots in 19th-century

slave narratives by the likes of Olaudah Equiano. In his autobiography, *The Interesting Life Of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavo Vassa, The African*, he wrote of the Africa of his childhood as consisting of nations of dancers, musicians and poets, very much in terms that would later become the central themes of the Negritude writers of the Thirties and Forties. But while Equiano's prison-house was the entire landscape outside Africa, for many writers their prison-house is inside their countries.

Expatriate literature

I am here talking about physical exile. There have been two types of writers in exile from Africa. There are the voluntary exiles, those forced to live abroad through choice or through circumstances other than threats of prison or death. These are the expatriate writer of the James Joyce or Hemingway tradition, or that of the Bloomsbury circle of Katherine Mansfield.

In the Twenties and Thirties, the group of African students who lived in Paris produced a literature that later acquired the semblance of a distinctive movement under the name Negritude. Sedar Senghor, later the president of Senegal, was one of the leading lights of this expatriate type of literature.

The second category is that of those writers forced into exile through fear of certain death or prison or both. These are victims of state terror and they are in flight for their lives. They belong to the category of B. Brecht and others who fled Nazi Germany. From them there has not been any distinctive literary movement, I suppose because they do not always come from similar circumstances.

Nevertheless physical exile has been part and parcel of 20th-century African literature. Beginning with Peter Abrahams, South Africa has contributed most to this category. *Home And Exile* is the title of a book by another South African writer, Lewis Nkosi, and it very well captures the underlying themes and contradictions in modern African literature.

Home? Even after I had accepted that I had been shipwrecked on an island called Great Britain, I could never bring myself to unpack the bags I had kept ready for my return to Kenya.

Novels of return

Then in 1983/84 I wrote *Matigari*, a novel of return, in the Gikuyu language, and I felt a sense of belonging such as I had felt when in 1978 at Kamiti Maximum Security Prison in Cell No. 16, I had written *Caitani Mutharabaini* (*Devil On The Cross*) as an attempt to reconnect myself to the community from which I had been so brutally cut by the neocolonial regime in Kenya. Now I had done the same thing and experienced not too dissimilar emotions. Was there a connection between prison and exile?

In both cases the writer is keenly aware of his loss of freedom. He is haunted by a tremendous longing for a connection. Exile can even be worse

than prison. Some people have been known to survive prison in their own countries better than "freedom" in physical exile.

But there is another sense, a larger sense, in which we can talk of exile in African literature. The writers who emerged after the second world war were nearly all the products of universities home and abroad. Some of these universities like Ibadan in Nigeria, Makerere in Uganda, Achimota in Ghana had been set up to manufacture an elite that could later make a good partnership with the British ruling circles. The curriculum reflected little or nothing of the local surroundings.

The situation of the writer in 20th-century Africa mirrors that of the larger society. For if the writer has been in a state of exile — whether it is physical or spiritual — the people themselves have been in exile in relationship to their economic and political landscape.

During the colonial era, the African people were dispossessed of their land and labour and mind. The colonial power took on the form of an inaccessible god, set on dismembering a people and a continent. The remnant of this Africa can still be seen in South Africa.

Linguistic colonials

Independence did not always result in the empowerment of the people. Economic power still lay in the hands of multinationals, and political power in the hands of a tiny elite exercising it on behalf of the dominant interests of the West. This elite, pampered with military gadgets of all kinds with which to rein in a restive population, has often turned an entire country into a vast prison-house. Africa is a continent alienated from itself by years of alien conquests and internal despots. Thus the state of exile in the literary landscape reflects a larger state of alienation in the society as a whole, a clear case of colonial legacy which has left scars on the body, heart, and mind of the continent. *The Man Died; Things Fall Apart; No Longer At Ease; The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born; From A Crooked Rib*: the titles of many novels in Africa speak clearly of this alienation, or this dismemberment of parts that could have made a whole.

Writers were part of the educated élite, and there was no way they could escape from these contradictions. For instance, they nearly all opted for European languages as the means of their creative output. Thus English, French, and Portuguese became the languages of the new African literature. But these languages were spoken by only about 5 per cent of the population. The African Prometheus had been sent to wrest fire from the gods, but instead became a captive contented with warming himself at the fireside of the gods. Otherwise he carried the fire in containers that were completely sealed and for which the majority had not key. For whom were they writing?

I was a student at Leeds University in the mid-Sixties when I first strongly felt a sense of despair at that contradiction in my situation as a writer. I had just published a *Grain of Wheat*, a novel that dealt with the Kenya people's struggle for independence. But the very people about whom I was writing were never going to read the novel or have it read for them. I had carefully sealed their lives in a linguistic cage. Thus whether I was based in Kenya or outside my opting for English had already marked me as a writer in exile. Perhaps Andrew Gurr had been right after all. The African writer is already set aside from people by his education and language choice.

Prison they had been thrown into by their colonial legacy.

The Nineties will see more and more writers trying to break out of the linguistic prison to seek their genuine roots in the languages and rhythms of life of the dispossessed majority.

Only in this way will African literature find its real home-com-



Ngugi wa Thiong'o has lived in exile from his native Kenya since mid-1982. He was held in detention without trial in Kenya throughout 1978 after a performance of his play, *Ngahika Ndendaa* (*I Will Marry Whom I Want*). His theme is that those who had fought hardest for independence had gained least, a theme to which he returns in his new novel, *Matigari*, published earlier this year by Heinemann.

ence of the human race, and indeed all life. A universal sense of exile, of not really belonging, still haunts humankind.

In its search for a genuine homecoming, African literature will truly reflect the universal struggle for a world which truly belongs to us all — The Guardian.

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HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1989
By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

ARIES: (March 20 to April 17) Brighten your home with new furnishings and flowers and take your household to meet as many neighbors and relatives as possible.

TAURUS: (April 18 to May 19) A businessman will bring to you a new proposition that has great potential. Get your household now to go along with your clever business ideas.

GEMINI: (May 20 to June 20) Accept the chance now to see considerably more of your good friends. You will have two worlds while business matters now able to put in effect and succeed.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 21 to July 21) Friendly discussions with a younger person will show you how to add to your assets. You yourself now need more expert data to do a better job at your business.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Bright and brilliant friends can bolster your spirits very much today. Invite dynamic friends you are sure that you can handle into your home.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) There will be so much activity in your home that you will need to be alert to accept it. An influential couple should now become your friends.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 22) Accept business ideas different

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1989

ARIES: (March 20 to April 17) Your home is your most important place of action today. You have still not been able to get off on that trip that means so much to you.

TAURUS: (April 18 to May 19) You will have a very accurate hunch just what to do about a property matter. Take an especially nice present to your home for your family.

GEMINI: (May 20 to June 20)

Take the initiative in contacting friends you have not seen for a while. You will need to exercise much effort to be a true partner to your attachment.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 21 to July 21) To keep your good friends you will need to spend more money on them. Listen to really understand members of your household's point of view.

CAPRICORN: (December 21 to January 18) Your daily duties should sparkle with ingenuity at this time. Many conferences will bring out your best business opportunities.

AQUARIUS: (January 19 to February 17) Usual investments will be your best source for more money now. Do your job so that you do not miss any opportunity that is connected with your work.

PISCES: (February 18 to March 19) Don't take friends advise now on how to handle your own intimate affairs. A little more emotion towards your attachment would be well received.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 22) A loyal man friend will help you with an important recreational matter. Three highly unusual persons will come into your home today.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 22)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF.
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MAKING WRONG INTO RIGHT

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ K J 10 9
♥ 6 5 2
♦ K 5 4
♦ K J 5

WEST
♦ 6 5 4 2
♥ ♦ 8 7
♦ Q 3 10 7 3
♦ 9 6
♦ Q 8

EAST
♦ A Q 3
♥ A 9
♦ Q 8 3 2
♦ A 10 4 3

SOUTH
♦ A 9 8 7
♥ A 8 7 6
♦ A J 10 7
♦ Q 8

The bidding:

South: West: North: East

1 NT: Pass: 3 NT: Pass

Pass: Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♦

For years, we've been trying to convince you to go with the odds. After this hand, you'll probably never again believe anything we tell you.

North might have tried to find a 4-4 spade fit. However, with no ruffing value in his hand, he chose instead to make the value bid of three no trump, a decision which we endorse wholeheartedly.

West led the queen of hearts, attacking declarer's weak spot. It did not take a genius to see that declarer

would have to take nine tricks without giving up the lead. And to accomplish that declarer would need to bring in the club suit without loss—if he surrendered a trick to the queen, the defenders would be able to take at least three heart tricks as well as the ace of diamonds.

If clubs were 3-3, declarer would have a straight guess as to which defender held the queen. So to learn more about the hand, declarer cashed three rounds of spades, ending in hand. On the last of these East discarded a diamond.

Since West probably had long hearts for his opening lead, in addition to four spades, he had to be short in clubs. Therefore, East was a favorite to hold the queen of clubs. But if East held at least four clubs to the queen, there was no way declarer could collect four club tricks. East could hold declarer to three by simply covering the jack of clubs when it was led!

This was the time for a desperation play that had a chance of delivering the contract. Declarer went against the odds by leading a low club to the jack. When that won, he cashed dummy's remaining spades and then took three more club tricks for his contract. Well played!

West led the queen of hearts, attacking declarer's weak spot. It did not take a genius to see that declarer

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West led the queen of hearts, attacking declarer's weak spot. It did not take a genius to see that declarer

THE Daily Crossword

by William Canine



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

9 Jet or prop	10 Preceder	11 Spain	12 Japan
11 Perino's	12 Accountant	13 Asia	14 Africa
12 creator	13 Maturer	15 India	16 Israel
13 var.	14 Maturity	17 Australia	18 Thailand
15 IL city	16 Some	19 Tarn	20 Doha
16 Gladly	17 poetry	21 Changi	22 El Al
17 Truck	23 Glimpse	24 Shreekrant	25 Lohat
18 Drown	26 Let's out	27 Doria	28 Beast
19 Sun Up	28 Is a stationary	29 Dora	30 Dora
20 Din	30 Signed	31 Doreen	32 Doreen
21 Dennis or Michael	31 Stop	33 Doreen	34 Doreen
22 Examples	32 Stage	35 Doreen	36 Doreen
23 Divides	37 Poet	38 Doreen	39 Doreen
24 Charlotte	39 painting style	40 Chewy candy	41 Doreen
25 Follower of Tyler	40 Doreen	42 Doreen	43 Doreen
26 Spud	41 Doreen	44 Doreen	45 Doreen
27 Boxing weapon	42 Doreen	46 Doreen	47 Doreen
28 Drip	43 Doreen	48 Doreen	49 Doreen
29 Magpie bird	44 Doreen	50 Soviet police	51 Soviet police
30 Plain people	51 Doreen	52 Doreen	53 Doreen
31 Doreen	53 Doreen	54 Doreen	55 Doreen
32 Doreen	55 Doreen	56 Ely of TV	57 No bid
33 Doreen	56 Ely of TV	58 Organic compound	59 Organic compound
34 Doreen	57 No bid	60 Soviet	61 Soviet
35 Doreen	58 Organic	62 Doreen	63 Arena cheerleader
36 Doreen	59 Compound	63 Arena cheerleader	64 Doreen
37 Doreen	60 Soviet	65 Ely of TV	66 Doreen
38 Doreen	61 Soviet	67 Doreen	68 Doreen
39 Doreen	62 Doreen	69 Doreen	70 Doreen
40 Doreen	63 Doreen	71 Doreen	72 Doreen
41 Doreen	64 Doreen	73 Doreen	74 Doreen
42 Doreen	65 Doreen	75 Doreen	76 Doreen
43 Doreen	66 Doreen	77 Doreen	78 Doreen
44 Doreen	67 Doreen	79 Doreen	80 Doreen

Islamic friendship and peace games:

Kuwait dominates the 1st events

KUWAIT: (AP) — Kuwait's athletes clinched three gold medals, five silver and three bronze, dominating the first events in the friendship and peace games, according to official statistics released Wednesday.

Qatar came second in the medal tally with three gold, one silver and one bronze.

Malaysia also had one gold while Bangladesh took one silver and two bronze medals. Oman took one bronze medal.

The games, played late into the night, are part of a lavish sports festival launched Monday by Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait as its capacity as current chairman of the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference.

Forty-five Islamic nations and 1,200 sportspersons from Asia and Africa are participating in track and field, soccer, volleyball, basketball and handball.

Prominent among the participants are the soccer teams from Iraq and Iran. The two nations emerged from an 8-year war in August 1988 with a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire, but have yet to reach a formal peace

accord.

In the soccer games Tuesday, Guinea defeated Iraq 1-0. Pakistan defeated Tunis 3-0.

Track was the main event Tuesday. Ziad Abdul-Razzak of Kuwait finished first in the 110-metre hurdles, with 13.96 seconds. Kuwait also took the silver in this event with Abdullah Rashid finishing second while Nasser Mohammed Ahmed of Qatar won the bronze.

Saad Moustah of Qatar won the gold for 100 metres in 10.46 seconds. His compatriot Jassim Bou Hakab took the silver while Bangladesh's Shah Jalal was only used once.

But he said somebody else may have plotted to make the gun the centerpiece of a scheme in which millions of dollars in drug profits would be laundered at race

Ultrasonic gun stuns race horse

courses, with the participants ensuring the success of their bets by using the ultrasonic device.

The case began Oct. 18 and is expected to continue until late November in a London criminal court. Laming faces charges of cocaine possession and conspiring to distribute.

Laming admits he invented the gun and was involved in a betting scheme, but insists he knew nothing of the drug connection.

Goldberg said the binoculars were outfitted with a pair of high-power speakers and that the device had a 22-watt amplifier.



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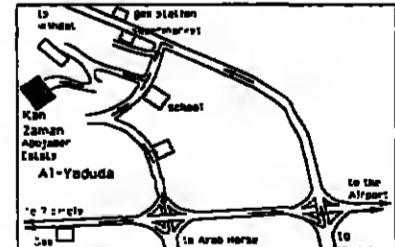
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Ortega announces end to ceasefire

MANAGUA (Agencies) — President Daniel Ortega Wednesday ended his Sandinista government's 19-month truce with the contra rebels, blaming recent attacks by the U.S.-backed guerrillas.

Ortega told a news conference that U.S. President George Bush was in part responsible because he was "supporting terrorism in Nicaragua."

But in suspending the truce, Ortega was inviting renewed U.S. military aid to the contras.

Ortega started a meeting of hemispheric heads of state in Costa Rica last Friday by announcing he would not renew the ceasefire as the government has done monthly. He has since been softening his stance.

By going through with the threat, he could trigger international condemnation and loss of support of Western European friends, who is the past have defied U.S. pressure and aided Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

Bush said Tuesday he would review U.S. policy towards Nicaragua if Ortega ended the ceasefire.

In a broadcast on national radio, Ortega said Nicaragua had made every effort for peace.

"But the U.S. government insists on a policy of war against Nicaragua."

"We cannot continue being tolerant. We are not going to prove the ceasefire," he said.

"We have a responsibility to protect the lives of Nicaraguans. We cannot permit that crimes continue to be committed against the Nicaraguan people," Ortega said.

Bush, asked before Wednesday's announcement if he was prepared to seek a resumption of military aid to the rebels if Managua ended the truce, said: "I would re-evaluate the situation in a minute if this ceasefire is broken."

The United States cut military aid to the contras in February 1988 but have continued humanitarian aid.

The Nicaraguan military says the contras have sharply increased attacks recently, killing 44 people in the past 10 days.

On Tuesday, Ortega and other ministers travelled to a farming cooperative near San Miguelito, some 160 kilometres southeast of Managua, where four peasants were killed in a contra attack.

Ortega says the attacks are endangering the campaign for

general elections next February.

His decision to suspend the ceasefire came despite pleas from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Latin American leaders to extend it again.

Central American leaders have said renewed all-out fighting would be a blow to regional peace efforts.

Since the U.S.-trained contras launched their first offensive in 1983, some 40,000 Nicaraguans have been killed.

Central American presidents agreed in August on a plan to disband the contras by Dec. 5 but there is little sign that the deadline will be met.

Ortega accuses Washington of obstructing the plan.

The contras were forced to the negotiating table with the Sandinistas after the U.S. Congress refused to renew weapons and ammunitions supplies to the contras in February 1988.

A month later, the contras and Sandinistas signed a temporary ceasefire which the Sandinistas have renewed on a monthly basis.

Talks to renew the agreement into a lasting peace broke down in September 1988.

About 11,000 contras have since withdrawn to base camps in jungles across the border in Honduras.



QUAKE DAMAGE... Residents of the Algerian town of Al Nadour survey the damage caused

Monday's twin earthquakes which killed at least 30 people

U.N. asks S. Africa to repeal Namibia legislation

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council unanimously passed a resolution Tuesday calling South Africa to repeal racial segregation laws in Namibia that could "inhibit the holding of free and fair elections."

Namibia begins voting next Tuesday for a constituent assembly that will draft a constitution and organise the first independent, black majority-ruled government in the territory of 1.3 million.

South Africa has ruled Namibia, a former German colony.

The resolution demands the repeal of "such remaining restrictive and discriminatory laws and regulations as inhibit the holding of free and fair elections."

It also endorses Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's opinion that Namibian law AG8, which establishes a racially segregated society, should be repealed.

"We have taken note of the council's concerns and we will look and see if we cannot find a better solution to it. What is important is that this resolution does give one time to re-examine the situation," said South African Ambassador Jeremy Shearar.

Western diplomats said the Third World nations were trying to mount an eleventh-hour campaign to boost the electoral chances of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

If SWAPO wins two-thirds of the votes, it will be able to unilaterally write the constitution and organise any form of government it chooses.

The resolution "demands immediate, full and strict compliance by all parties concerned, in particular South Africa," in implementing the U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for Namibia's independence.

COLUMN 8

Marriage makes comeback in France

PARIS (R) — For the first time in nearly two decades, marriage is making a comeback in France. After years of decline, weddings showed a 2.2 per cent upturn last year, with 6,000 more couples exchanging rings in 1988 than in the previous year. The national Insee statistics office said this week. But the number of weddings last year — 271,124 — was still well below the 400,000 registered in 1972, the last good year for marriage, Insee added. And French men and women are taking the lifelong decision later. In the early 1970s, the average bridegroom and bride were aged 24 and 22 respectively. Last year the average newly-weds were 27 and 25 years old.

Egg-throwing no yoke, say police

ROTORUA, New Zealand (AP) — An Egg-throwing contest got out of hand when bystanders joined in the fun and started shelling each other with stolen eggs, police and other officials said.

Fighters had to hose down the crowd to dampen their enthusiasm about joining in the annual frolic, held Saturday to raise money for charity at the nearby North Island town of Ngongotaha. People watching the egg-throwing contest became part of the action when children began hurling eggs at them, said Mike Lepper, organiser of the Ngongotaha town and country festival.

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Bhutto survives challenge

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto narrowly survived an opposition no-confidence vote Wednesday that could have toppled her government.

The combined opposition mustered 107 votes in the 237-seat National Assembly, 12 short of the 119 it needed for victory against the Muslim World's only woman prime minister.

The result was greeted with cheers from the ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

"I thank the house for once more reposing confidence in me," Bhutto said. "It will be the solemn duty of myself and the democratic government to live up to the expectations and aspirations of the people."

Opposition leader Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, accepting defeat, said: "We bow to the decision of this august house."

Jatoi, who has accused the Bhutto government of abducting opposition supporters and trying to bribe them, said: "If all members had been present it would have been different."

He launched the debate by accu-

sing Bhutto of leading Pakistan towards fascism and said she presided over massive corruption, mismanagement and a breakdown in law and order.

"This process must be stopped now or we will be heading towards the worst form of new fascism," he said.

On Tuesday, the former ruling party politician said there was nothing to prevent the opposition bringing as many no-confidence motions as it wanted.

Bhutto told the National Assembly: "I appeal to the opposition not to oppose us for the sake of opposition. We all have a stake in this house."

The prime minister, who is expecting her second child, robustly defended her government against opposition accusations and challenged them to take her to court if they believed her guilty of corruption.

She was the only speaker on the government side in the debate and appeared confident with her mother, Nusrat, at her side.

"I came to power with the support of the people and I will remain in office so long as the

support is there," she said.

The vote-caps a week of high political tension and apparently secures the immediate future of Bhutto's 11-month-old government.

Both the government and opposition accused each other of using underhand and illegal tactics to make sure their supporters did not defect.

The modernistic white parliament building in Islamabad was ringed with police and soldiers before the debate and only those with special passes were allowed in.

Bhutto told the British Broadcasting Corporation Tuesday she planned to reshuffle her cabinet if she survived the no-confidence vote.

She has been widely criticised for doing little but battle with the opposition since coming to power and for surrounding herself with weak ministers and advisers.

Analysts said the vote gave Bhutto a good opportunity to clear out some of the dead wood and reward supporters who helped her minority government survive.

Gandhi in deep election trouble

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Congress Party are in deep trouble as they go into the last weeks of an election campaign against an apparently united opposition, India's leading opinion pollster said Wednesday.

"The opposition has got its act together, which is an incredible surprise. It's still neck and neck, but only the opposition can improve its position," Pramod Roy said.

"Rajiv is in deep trouble," he said in an interview as the two sides plunged into campaigning for the Nov. 22, 24 and 26 elections.

He said deals by the normally fragmented opposition to put up single candidates against Congress in most of the 545 seats at stake had given it some credi-

bility.

He said a majority believed the opposition could form a government and that a vote for them would not be wasted.

"But the polls also show that two-thirds believe they will fall apart eventually, and that is the opposition's biggest single problem," he added.

Congress has been beaten only once since 1947, when India became independent of Britain, even though it has never won a majority of the votes.

The Janata Party defeated Congress in 1977, lasting two years in power before it fell apart and Congress swept back into control.

The memory of that might cause last-minute changes of mind and votes switching to Congress. "The last three or

four days will be crucial," Roy said.

He said a sudden rise in food prices over the last few months and charges that officials took bribes in a \$1.3 billion arms deal could be critical factors in deciding the result.

"Corruption is a very big issue in the urban centres.

Although it has been a part of everyday life for years, never before have voters distinguished between the parties. They have always seen both sides as equally corrupt."

"But this time, they are perceiving one side as more corrupt than the other," Roy said.

Gandhi has been haunted for nearly two years by charges that large bribes were paid by the Bofors company of Sweden to get a major artillery contract.

"The pols say people see it as fantastic," he said.

300 arrested in 'Devil's Night' crackdown

DETROIT (AP) — Firefighters scrambled from blaze to blaze and police jailed 165 juveniles who ignored a curfew imposed for Devil's Night, the three-day Halloween tradition of setting fires in this industrial city.

Dozens of blazes flared in trash bins and abandoned buildings, and at least five homes burned Monday night. No one was injured.

By the end of the night, the number of fires had already surpassed the 227 set last year, said city councilman Mel Ravitz.

"We've got to find a way to either re-educate or incarcerate those who engage in this sport," he said.

Halloween, a descendant of the holiday All Hallow's Eve, is celebrated in most of the United

States on Oct. 31 by children who dress as witches, ghosts and other creatures and go door-to-door through their neighbourhoods, collecting candy.

However, the holiday also has a darker side: a tradition of "trick or treat" in which children play tricks on those who don't offer candy. In Detroit, a city suffering from high teenage unemployment and dropout rates, vandalism has eclipsed the friendly aspects of the holiday.

Police and firefighters refused to release a count of the number of blazes since Devil's Night began Sunday.

Police arrested 165 youths Monday, bringing the number of juveniles arrested since the 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew went into effect in 334, said police spokesman Christopher Buck.

Four of those arrested are under investigation for arson, police said.

During curfew, police are allowed to detain children under age 18 overnight if they are caught on the streets without a parent.

Devil's Night is a decades-old tradition, but youths went from soaping windows to arson about 10 years ago.

The blazes apparently peaked in 1984, when firefighters battled 808 blazes in the last three days of October. The number of fires has declined steadily since then.

Penny Thomas blamed Devil's Night revellers for a blaze that flared in an abandoned house next door and destroyed her home Monday night.

The strategy is aimed in part at relieving overworked firefighters.

"The house just went to burning in the front and me and my friends, we ran out of the house," she said.

Fire Captain Amos Horton said arson also gutted an abandoned house and then jumped to an occupied home before dawn Tuesday.

"We don't know what started it or who started it, but somebody definitely started it," Horton said. "When a place is going like this is going, we know it was set."

Civilians have joined the battle against arson this year. About 30,000 signed up to patrol the streets, reporting curfew violators and trying to spot fires before they spread.

The strategy is aimed in part at relieving overworked firefighters.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
AMSTERDAM	11 52	18 61	Rain				
ATHENS	13 55	19 64	Cloudy				
Bahrain	24 75	34 82	Clear				
BANGKOK	15 75	33 81	Clear				
Buenos Aires	15 59	26 78	Cloudy				
Caracas	16 61	26 79	Clear				
Copenhagen	12 54	24 74	Rain				
Frankfurt	09 49	15 57	Cloudy				
Hong Kong	24 75	27 81	Cloudy				
London	11 52	19 66	Clear				
Los Angeles	13 55	19 64	Clear				
Madrid	11 53	20 70</td					